

duty in time of peace but who from the doctrines of his religion shall be adverse to bearing arms, and shall refuse personal military service, shall be exempted therefrom. (Here follows a provision requiring an affidavit to be filed a month before exemption claimed.)

1859.—Being the consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, Chapter 35, Section 73, repeats the law of 1855.

The Confederation of the Dominion of Canada having been formed in 1867 the Militia Act was revised as follows:

1868.—31 Vic., Chap. 40, Sec. 17.—Any person bearing a certificate from the Society of Quakers, Menonists or Tunkers or any inhabitant of Canada of any religious denomination, otherwise subject to military duty, but who, from the doctrines of his religion, is adverse to bearing arms and refuses personal military service, shall be exempt from such service when balloted in time of peace, or war, upon such conditions and under such regulations as the Governor-in-Council may from time to time prescribe. (Exemption to be claimed with affidavit as prescribed in the Act.) This clause was repeated practically verbatim in 46 Vic. and Rev. Statutes of Canada, 1886, Chap. 1, Sec. 26.

STATUTES NOW IN FORCE.

The Militia Act.—Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, Cap. 41, Sec. 10. All male inhabitants of Canada, of the age of eighteen and upwards and under sixty, not exempt or disqualified by law, and being British subjects, shall be liable to serve in the Militia; Provided that the Governor-General may require all the male inhabitants of Canada, capable of bearing arms, to service in the case of a *levee en masse*.

Sec. 11.—The following persons only shall be exempt from liability to service in the Militia:—(Amongst others). Persons who, from the doctrines of their religion, are averse to bearing arms or rendering personal military service, under such conditions as are prescribed.

Sec. 12, ss. 2.—No person shall be entitled to exemption unless he has, at least one month before he claims such exemption, filed with the Commanding Officer within the limits whereof he resides, his affidavit, made before some Justice of the Peace of the facts on which he rests his claim.